

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in its ELEVENTH year of its existence, is already for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

ON THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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A DARING ROBBER.

An old offender named Cho-ko-long, was charged by an assistant at the Hongkong Police Station, with robbing a boy of a box of cigars out of the dispensary at 4 p.m. on the 9th instant.

Inspector Gray said there was also another charge against defendant, namely, returning from deportation contrary to Ordinance 9 of 1859.

Mr. B. Strachan stated he was an assistant at the Hongkong Dispensary. He did not see the robbery, but recognized the boy of a cigar out of which he was the owner. The Chinese was a boy, about 14 years of age, and the dispensary was at 4 p.m. on the 9th instant.

The boy, in question, deposed to seeing defendant deliberately tear down the board, and throw it into the sea, and then swim away. Defendant, who was 16 years of age, was sent to three days imprisonment, and to receive one thrashing of ten strokes of a rattan.

The steamer "Chinkiang" and "Caudina" arrived at Shanghai on the 9th instant.

A telegram has been received stating that the P. M. steamship "Gong-Te" from San Francisco August 16th, left Yokohama for Hongkong on the 9th instant.

The Courier of the 3rd instant has the following:

On the 8th of August last, while the British barque "Oulando" was on her way to Nagasaki, she was caught in a typhoon, which had lasted over 24 hours, and during which considerable damage was done to the vessel, including loss of jibboom and the head-spar, sky-light staves, and the mast, and stern-post smashed. But more material damage was done to some of those on board; the chief officer was washed out of the main rigging (where he had come to take refuge in a sea he had observed coming down on the ship) to the deck, breaking his arms and legs, and otherwise breaking him a frightful extent—so the weather was splitting him up. The poor fellow was sent to Nagasaki, and is well-known in Shanghai as a pilot, now lies in hospital at Nagasaki, in a very pitiful and dangerous plight.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, September 17th.

Cholera has broken out at Havre. The Russians are marching against the Turkomans, who have massacred 2,000 liberated Persians from Khiva.

Hongkong, September 17th.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

September 10th.

Before F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

ASSAULT.

A coolie, an employe, named Loi-kuang, was charged by another named Chon-kuang, with assaulting him on the Sowkewan road, tearing his jacket, and causing him to fall.

Inspector Burns stated the defendant was a bullock in the village, and was a terror to the inhabitants, always ready to fight, and had had no employment for some time.

Several witnesses were called to prove the assault, and defendant denied it, in default, 10 days imprisonment, and ordered to fund security in two households, \$10 each, for two months.

DRINK AND ITS RESULTS.

Samuel, a seaman, was charged with being drunk, and breaking things in a shop in the vicinity of Taiping-hang.

The master of the shop gave evidence, and said the defendant was in chase after a girl, who ran upstairs. The defendant in rushing in broke a looking glass, value \$2.

Defendant was fined \$2, and ordered to make amends, \$2, for the glass.

A FIGHT.

One-chong-sow and three other coolies were charged by constable 570, with fighting near the wharf at Bowington.

Defendants denied the charge, but as evidence went against them, they were fined 50 cents each.

INDIGRATION AT GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Chief constable No. 189, charged a boy named Chon-kuang, with tearing down a Government notice board, posted up at Bowington, to prevent public bathing, and with stoning the same.

Complainant stated that he missed the board, and accused a boy of taking it, and he pointed out the defendant as the one who took it down.

The boy, in question, deposed to seeing defendant deliberately tear down the board, and throw it into the sea, and then swim away.

Defendant, who was 16 years of age, was sent to three days imprisonment, and to receive one thrashing of ten strokes of a rattan.

REPOUSE GUN FIRE.

Kwai-kuang-eh, and four other boat people, were charged by P.C. No. 41, with having their boat inshore before gun fire.

The case being proven, defendants were fined 50 cents each.

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Defendant, who was 16 years of age, was sent to three days imprisonment, and to receive one thrashing of ten strokes of a rattan.

Defendant asked no questions, and denied the charge.

Low-kuang-eh, a coolie in the dispensary, deposed to giving chase after defendant, who turned up again, when he dropped the cigar.

Friend happening to pass, he asked him to take care of the cigar, while he continued the chase. He saw the defendant run into an empty house, opposite the United States Consulate.

Chau-kuang-ho, a coolie employed in the Hongkong Dispensary, deposed he was out at 4 p.m. with medicines, and met last witness, who naked him if he did not a man's coat. The boy, who naked him, was a boy of 14 years, and the defendant run up by Peking road, and they ran after him, and defendant dropped the cigar. It was broken, he picked up the cigar, and was about to go to Macao.

Inspector Gray said that when the search was made on defendant in the charge-room, a defendant's mouth were found an English sovereign, an American sovereign, a gold Napoleon, a French Napoleon, Indian gold, and a Spanish gold coin. Under defendant's arm was a bundle of notes of different banks, \$10 and \$2 notes, altogether \$29.

The defendant had a cloth on his person used to tie up to roll things in, and in a bag in front of his was an English leather purse with brass clasp, containing \$10 in silver. In the bag was also another gold \$20 franc piece (Napoleon), and another gold sovereign, the latter being a sovereign of the Chinese.

Complainant said he did not know the defendant; he was a hawk of fruit. He did not know where the defendant lived even, nor his employment. On the morning of the 24th April last he was walking along the Fraya West, when he met the defendant, who asked him if he had any employment, and answering in the negative, defendant said that the first he would take him to Macao, and then get him a place to go to. The defendant then said he came from Sowkewan, and was going to take the boy to Kowloon, remarking the steamer was going to Kowloon. After the steamer had gone to Kowloon, he continued the chase. He saw the defendant run into an empty house, opposite the United States Consulate.

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fourth of the capital, the Company should be wound up. It was now arranged as follows:—
"25.—In case at any time the losses of the Company shall have reduced the paid up Capital by one-third part thereof (the allowance being made for the wear and tear and depreciation of the ships and vessels and other property of the Company) and shall also be equal to all the Reserve Fund (if any) the Board shall forthwith call an Extraordinary Meeting and submit the following resolution of the same to such meeting:—
"26.—In case it shall appear at such Extraordinary Meeting that the Company have incurred losses to the extent mentioned in the last preceding clause, the Chairman at such meeting shall declare the Company dissolved, and the same shall be therupon dissolved accordingly, except for the purpose of winding up its affairs; unless at such Extraordinary Meeting it shall be resolved that the dissolution of the Company is inexpedient, in which case the Board shall call another Extraordinary Meeting and if confirmed at such Extraordinary Meeting, and if confirmed at another Extraordinary Meeting to be called by the Board for the purpose and held not less than seven nor more than fourteen days after the holding of the first mentioned Extraordinary Meeting, the course so decided upon shall be pursued and shall be definitely binding upon the Company. Provided always, nevertheless, that it shall appear at such Extraordinary Meeting that the Company has incurred losses to the extent of one-third the paid up Capital, the dissolution of the Company in manner aforesaid shall be imperative."

He was prepared to hear any suggestions that might be made with regard to any of the clauses of the Deed, and now put the resolution.

Mr. Drysdale seconded, and the resolution passed unanimously.

The shareholder present having signed the instrument.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Drysdale, and carried.

"That this meeting stand adjourned until the 5th November next."

THE TRADE AT CHINKING.

In the past three years, great interest has been manifested in the wonderful development of trade at Chinkiang, and for some time there was an uncertainty as to what was the real cause of its rapid increase. It was found to be in the very nature by which interchanges of goods were made in the interior. Foreign imports were allowed free access to the districts along the great river and by canal to distant places, while in return a large amount of the surplus native produce was sent out over land to the port. Of late there has been a change, which has already been observed, and the receipt of the last Custom Returns confirms the fears that were entertained of a decline in the trade of Chinkiang. I make a few comparison to show this.

The falling off in imports during the past quarter, as compared with same period 1872, is as follows:—
Shrings, grey, do... 83,401 pieces, or 26 per cent.
Wool, do... 2,034 " " 20
Cotton, do... 62,641 " " 44
Chintos, do... about 3,600 " " 69
Ascert... 3,000 " " 15
Of Woollens, every article has decreased a percentage.

Assured, decrease, 1,039 pieces, or 9 per cent. Of mohair, mohair and silk have increased, but all the rest decreased, less 60 per cent. Foreign imports increased about 8 per cent, and native sugar a little more. Exports have fallen off largely.

In internal transit, or goods sent inland, the falling off is still more noticeable, as compared with same quarter last year. Shrings, grey, decrease, 105,801 pieces, or 35 per cent. Wool, do... 5,049 " " 32
Cotton, do... 62,641 " " 44
Chintos, do... about 3,600 " " 69
Ascert... 3,000 " " 15
Of Woollens, every article has decreased a percentage.

Assured, decrease, 1,039 pieces, or 9 per cent. Of mohair, mohair and silk have increased, but all the rest decreased, less 60 per cent. Foreign imports increased about 8 per cent, and native sugar a little more. Exports have fallen off more than 40 per cent.

Of Tinmoo Passes to take goods into the interior, 855 less has been issued during the first quarter. The total Customs Revenue at this Port has decreased from Tls. 110,430 second quarter last, to the small sum of Tls. 30,587, or over thirty-five per cent. The amount of native goods brought from the interior has increased, because these goods are purchased in the month of June, and in the month of July, it can only be seen that the purchase of these goods will soon stop, as but few can be exchanged for piece goods and other foreign imports. There is no demand for foreign goods, because there is no money to pay for them, and the excess of native products, that would be exchanged for them cannot be thus exchanged on account of the enormous barrier taxation. The returns of the trade at Chinkiang during 1871 and 1872 were Tls. 110,430 and 100 per cent, as compared with last year, or about 90 per cent, less than it should be according to former years; unless there was some cause for the loss of trade, and it takes but a little examination to see wherein this great change lies—restricting the trade with the interior out of bounds from the aggregate of foreign goods that would find a market if interchange of products could be mutual. The large amount of barter, induced by the cheapness with which native products are sold, is the cause of this, for years, and we can see the result. The present of barter is suddenly stopped, and trade fails but to what it was before the barter was allowed. What is the cause of it? We may agree at Tinmoo Passes, but we can see the figures.

This is not the worst feature of the affair, trade retrograding at one port is apt to be felt at others, and the policy of going backwards in matters of this kind, in China, can only have disastrous results.

THE TICHEBORNE TRIAL.
(Telegraph.)
SIXTY-THIRD DAY.—29th JULY.

Dr. Kennedy's address to the jury still confined itself to the same two leading topics. For the whole of yesterday, and the greater portion of the day, he had the charge of the defense of the General and the Doughty. His correspondence, and call action, to points that seem to favor his theory. The process is long, tedious, minute, and to the general public altogether uninteresting. There are, no doubt, passages in Roger's letter to Gosford and to Lady Doughty, and passages in Lady Doughty's letter to Roger, which can be so construed that Roger will a most well-behaved and vicious son, and that he is more or less detected all the members of his family. But, as may easily be conceived, a detailed examination of a huge volume of letters, in which a sentence is picked out here, and a sentence there, and the one explained as having this meaning, and the other as having that, is altogether incapable of conclusion; and, even if reported verbatim, conveys but an imperfect and faint impression to any one who has not the whole of the correspondence to go by.

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Dr. Kennedy's address to the jury still confined itself to the same two leading topics. For the whole of yesterday, and the greater portion of the day, he had the charge of the defense of the General and the Doughty. His correspondence, and call action, to points that seem to favor his theory. The process is long, tedious, minute, and to the general public altogether uninteresting. There are, no doubt, passages in Roger's letter to Gosford and to Lady Doughty, and passages in Lady Doughty's letter to Roger, which can be so construed that Roger will a most well-behaved and vicious son, and that he is more or less detected all the members of his family. But, as may easily be conceived, a detailed examination of a huge volume of letters, in which a sentence is picked out here, and a sentence there, and the one explained as having this meaning, and the other as having that, is altogether incapable of conclusion; and, even if reported verbatim, conveys but an imperfect and faint impression to any one who has not the whole of the correspondence to go by.

The process of barter is suddenly stopped, and trade fails but to what it was before the barter was allowed. What is the cause of it? We may agree at Tinmoo Passes, but we can see the figures.

This is not the worst feature of the affair, trade retrograding at one port is apt to be felt at others, and the policy of going backwards in matters of this kind, in China, can only have disastrous results.

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Extracts.

THE GREAT MONTROSE.

His sentence was that he should be hanged on a gallows thirty feet high, his head fixed upon the gibbet of Edinburgh, his limbs placed over the gate of four Scottish towns. On the night before his execution he wrote with a diamond upon the window of his prison those well-known lines, which, in their pathos, dignity, art, if nothing else, a composition of feeling, a serenity of intellectual consciousness, a perfect self-possession, remarkable in the immediate nearness of a cruel death:

"Let them beat on every ait a lumb,
Then open all my vane that I way swin.
To thee, my Muker, in thair countrye land,
Then place my halibut head upon a stak;
Scatter my ashes, strew down in the air,
Lord! let me know where all those
atoms are."

"I'm rife of thair! it recover meince my deat,
And consider! that'll mismen with thei!"

The majesty of his demeanour, both while being drawn into Edinburgh on a cart, and as he walked in scarlet cloak, trimmed with gold lace to the place of execution, that not a taunt was uttered, and that many an eye was wet. All that is told of him when in prison tends to exalt our conception of his character. When the clergy remind him that he has been excommunicated and urge him to repent in order that the thought of his excommunication chanc his bain, and that he would gladly have it removed by confessing his sins as a man, but that he has nothing to repent of in his conduct to his king and his country. He can more sharply check the officiousness of the non-professional zealot. Johnston of Warriston, finds him, the day before his death, combing out his beautiful locks of hair and murrins some suggestion that the hour is too solemn for such work.

"I will arrange my head as I please to day, while it is still my own," answers Montrose.

"To morrow it will be yours, and you may deal with it as you list."

He is not a Pagan, proud, and self-centred; but neither is he quite a Puritan. He rises into a more social atmosphere, he approaches a higher Christian type, than those of his age. He does not crach before his Maker; he stands erect, not arrogantly, not in mean terror and abject self-depreciation, but in reverent affection and trust as a man ought to stand.

—Contemporary Review.

INSURANCES.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premium will be allowed upon insurance effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.

of 1192, Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for cheapeo Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

of 471, Hongkong, 9th March, 1868.

OSAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

of 451, Hongkong, 7th June, 1869.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premium will be allowed upon insurance effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.

of 1133, Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

of 1388, Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 3 do. do. do.

Above 3 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 6 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 12 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 24 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 36 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 48 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 60 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 72 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 84 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 96 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 108 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 120 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 132 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 144 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 168 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 180 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 192 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 216 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 240 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 252 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 264 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 276 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 288 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 300 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 312 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 324 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 336 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 348 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 360 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 372 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 384 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 396 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 408 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 420 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 432 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 444 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 456 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 468 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 480 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 492 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 504 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 516 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 528 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 540 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 552 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 564 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 576 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 588 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 600 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 612 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 624 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 636 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 648 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 660 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 672 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 684 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 696 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 708 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 720 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 732 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 744 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 756 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 768 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 780 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 792 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 804 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 816 months, 1 do. do. do.

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and not exceeding 968 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 980 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 992 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1004 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1016 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1028 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1040 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1052 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1064 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1076 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1088 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1096 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1108 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1120 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1132 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1144 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1156 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1168 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1180 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1192 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1204 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1216 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1228 months, 1 do. do. do.

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and not exceeding 1252 months, 1 do. do. do.

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and not exceeding 1288 months, 1 do. do. do.

and not exceeding 1300 months, 1 do. do. do.